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IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology

Journal homepage: <https://www.ijlsit.org/>

Original Research Article

Bibliometric study of international journal of library science

Priyanka Manjari Behera^{1,*}¹Dept. of Library and Information Science, Udayanath (Auto.) College of Science and Technology, Adaspur, Cuttack, Odisha, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29-08-2022

Accepted 15-11-2022

Available online 30-11-2022

Keywords:

Bibliometric

Library science

Authorship collaboration

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This paper presents a bibliometric study of the journal titled “International Journal of Library science” for the period 2010 to 2017.**Objectives:** The main objectives is to identify the number of articles, authorship pattern, length of articles, authorship collaboration and gender wise of authorship.**Data Analysis:** The result showed that out of 205 articles single author contributed 31(7.94%) articles while the rest 174(84.87%) articles were contributed by joint authors.**Conclusion:** Study reveals that most of the authors are male with 343 and female with 44. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development.This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/), which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.For reprints contact: reprint@ipinnovative.com

1. Introduction

The main aim of the International Journal of Library Science (ISSN 0975-7546) is to publish refereed, well-written original research articles, and studies that describe the latest research and developments in the area of library Science and information. This is a broad-based journal covering all area of library Science, technology, information and interdisciplinary research. The library science is an interdisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives and tools of management, information technology, education and other areas to libraries. The collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources; and the political economy of information are also included in library science. International Journal of Library Science (IJLS) is a peer-reviewed journal and published three times in a year. International Journal of Library Science (ISSN 0975-7546) is reviewed, abstracted and

indexed by JournalSeek, Getcited, Cabell’s Directory (of Cabell Publishing, USA), Indian Science Abstracts, Academic keys, Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, Index Copernicus.¹⁻⁴

Bibliometric analysis is defined as a statistical evaluation of published scientific articles, books, or the chapters of a book, and it is an effectual way to measure the influence of publication in the scientific community. (Iftikhar, et al., 2019) Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyse books, articles and other publications, especially in regard with scientific contents. This methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bibliometrics>).

Bibliometrics is a quantitative analysis method that uses mathematical and statistical tools to measure the interrelationships and impacts of publications within a given area of research. (Lee, 2020).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: priyanka.rin@gmail.com (P. M. Behera).

2. Review of Literature

Mahendra (2014) in bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "Library Herald" for the period 2011 to 2014. The analysis covers mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, subject wise distribution of articles, average number of references per articles, forms of documents cited, year wise distribution of cited journals etc. All the studies point towards the merits and weakness of the journal which will be helpful for its further development.⁵⁻⁷ The result showed that out of 114 articles single author contributed 65 (57.01%) articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.47% and the rest 10.52% only from foreign sources. Patra, Bhattacharya, & Verma (2006) made a bibliometric study of Literature on Bibliometrics. The retrieved data contains mostly journal articles. Only 53 conference proceedings were found. These records are further analysed using Microsoft Excel and Access for getting further bibliometrics indicators. The results show that there is no definite pattern of literature growth in the field of bibliometrics. *Scientometrics* is the core journal, which covers mostly (41%) of the total literature coverage. Author with single publication is more predominant, about 77% authors have only one publication and English is the predominant language of publication. Poletto Junior (2010) conducted a Bibliometric study of articles published in a Brazilian journal "Jornal Brasileiro de Odontopediatria e Odontologia do Bebê" of pediatric dentistry. The results showed that the most used study design were case report (33%) and cross-sectional study (30%). On the other hand, there were only 2.5% of randomized clinical trials and no systematic review or meta-analysis. The most researched topics were cariology (15%) and restorative dentistry / dental materials (10%). The state with the greatest number of publications was São Paulo (40%), followed by Rio de Janeiro (17%). It was concluded that the majority of the articles published referred to studies with a low potential to establish scientific evidence, indicating a need for conducting research based on better quality methodology. Moreover, it was found that the assessed literature reflected the trends observed in the clinical practice of Pediatric Dentistry in Brazil. Roy and Basak (2013) in bibliometric study of Journal of Documentation for the year 2005-2010 examines the articles published in Journal of Documentation for authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, geographical distribution of papers and citation analysis. The result found that majority of papers are multi-authored. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.51. The geographical distribution reveals that the contribution by United Kingdom is the highest. The average citations per paper are 43. Mishra, Gawde and Solanki (2014) conducted a bibliometric Study of Ph.D. Thesis in English submitted Vikram University during the Thirty Three years (1975-2007). There are 55 Ph. D. thesis

submitted during these 33 years. Data collected on the basis of different factor and analysis of the different aspect such as length of articles, Rank of guide, authorship pattern etc.

3. Objectives of the Study

The present study has been undertaken with the following objectives.

1. To determine the year wise distribution of articles
2. To study the authorship pattern
3. To study the length of articles
4. To study the degree of authorship collaboration
5. To study gender wise distribution of authorship

4. Materials and Methods

Methodology applied in the present study is bibliometric analysis of the articles published in International journal of Library Science from 2010 to 2017. The data pertaining to International journal of Library Science regarding 205 articles made from volume 1 in 2010 to volume 15 in 2017. Then they are tabulated and analysed for making observations.

5. Data Analysis

Table 1 Showed that highest number (14.15%) of articles published in the year 2014 and 2015 and lowest (10.24%) in the year 2010 & 2011.

Table 2 indicate that the highest 162(41.54%) have two authors followed by 90 (23.08%) with three authors, 83(21.29%) have single author. 31 (7.94%) and 24(6.25%) have more than four authors and four authors respectively.

Table 3 reveals that the majority of research papers 98 (49%) are of 6-10 pages followed by 53 (26.50%) papers with 11-15 pages, 25 (12.50%) papers with 1-5 pages and 24(12%) papers with more than 16 pages.

The degree of collaboration among authors is the ratio of the number of collaborative publications to the total number of collaborative publications published in discipline during a particular period. Formula of degree of collaboration can be expressed as: $C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$,

Where, C= degree of collaboration,
Nm=number of multi- authored works,
Ns= Number of single authored works.

It is noted that the degree of collaboration in International Journal of Library science for the period 2010 to 2017 ranged from 0.71 to 0.87.

Table 5 Showed that maximum 343 authors are male and 44 authors are female.

Table 1: Year wise distribution of articles

Year	No. of Articles	%
2010	21	10.24%
2011	22	10.73%
2012	21	10.24%
2013	28	13.66%
2014	29	14.15%
2015	29	14.15%
2016	28	13.66%
2017	27	13.17%
Total	205	100%

Table 2: Year wise distribution of authorship pattern

Author	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
Single author	6	6	8	13	12	13	13	12	83	21.29%
Two authors	22	18	12	22	22	26	24	16	162	41.54%
Three authors	9	15	12	6	12	6	9	21	90	23.08%
Four authors	4	8	4	4	-	4	-	-	24	6.15%
More than four authors	-	-	12	5	14	-	-	-	31	7.94%
Total	41	47	48	50	60	49	46	49	390	100%

Table 3: Year wise distribution of length of articles

Pages	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
1-5	2	1	1	2	4	8	3	4	25	12.5%
6-10	11	10	11	16	18	9	11	12	98	49%
11-15	6	7	7	6	5	9	9	4	53	26.5%
16&more	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	7	24	12%
									200	100%

Table 4: Degree of authorship collaboration

Year	Ns	NM	C
2010	6	36	0.85
2011	6	41	0.87
2012	8	40	0.83
2013	13	37	0.74
2014	12	48	0.8
2015	13	36	0.73
2016	13	33	0.71
2017	12	37	0.75
Total	83	308	0.78

Table 5: Gender wise distribution of autho Gship

Year	No of authors	Male	Female
2010	41	34	7
2011	47	44	3
2012	48	43	5
2013	49	46	3
2014	60	57	3
2015	47	38	9
2016	46	39	7
2017	49	42	7
Total	387	343	44

6. Conclusion

International journal of Library Science is an internationally published peer reviewed refereed journal and published three times in a year. In the study, articles are increased every year from 10.24% to 14.15% in eight years (2010-2017). Although Two authorship is leading authorship (41.54%) and also three authored articles have shown good number of contribution (23.08%). Majority of male authors are published papers in this journal. This type of study is helpful for users to know the strength and weakness of the journal.

7. Source of Funding

None.

8. Conflict of Interest

None.

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Author biography

Priyanka Manjari Behera, Lecturer and Head

Cite this article: Behera PM. Bibliometric study of international journal of library science. *IP Indian J Libr Sci Inf Technol* 2022;7(2):105-108.